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The strike of bituminous coal miners in West Virginia has ended, and, as far as can be judged from the dispatches, the strikers did not gain a point.

President Roosevelt left Washington last evening for a brief Southern tour. The indications are that he will be cordially reseived and hospitably treated.

It would add immensely to the interest of the Democratic district convention to be held in this city to-day to take an informal rising vote on the Tom Johnson platform.

With the Johnson-Bryan crowd running the Western end of the Democratic party and the Hill-Gorman combination controlling the Eastern end, the prospect of harmony is more remote than ever.

Seeing what the Bryan Democrats, commanded by Johnson, have done in Ohio, the Bryan Democrats in Indiana are inwardly themselves for being silenced in the State convention by a few "gold-bug"

The board of elections in New York city recommends the purchase of voting machines for that city. The cost will be \$844,-100, but other election expenses would be not be forgotten in Indiana.

History furnishes no parallel to the repeated devastations of the Island of Martinique by volcanic eruptions. If the entire island should be abandoned, as now seems probable, generations might elapse before it would be populated again.

There are thousands of Tom Johnson and Bryan men in Indiana who would like to vote Johnson's ticket. It is too late for them to gain a voting residence in Ohio, and the next best thing they can do is not to vote the anti-Bryan-Johnson ticket in

Col. Tom Johnson is a man who mistakes for principles and an exaggerated of his own personality for statesmanship. He is a successful streetrailroad magnate, but of public affairs and the science of government he is absolutely

The defeat of compulsory arbitration by the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain shows they are not ready to follow the example of New Zealand. The question of compulsory arbitration has not yet been threshed out to an utlimate conclusion in

Mr. C. F. W. Neely ought not to presume too much on the amnesty granted him by the Cuban government. It is true that releases him from further prosecution, but it does not change the facts of history. Mr. Neely should not try the patience of the American people by coming home to pose

The Cincinnati Enquirer will have its quiet fun with Mr. Tom Johnson. It has it when it says "the Democrats of Wisconsin and Iowa held state conventions the same day of the meeting in Sandusky.' Again, evidently to show that Mayor Tom employs a valet, it says that the public criticism because the valet rode with him in his automobile is far-fetched, since "it would have been a cruelty out of keeping with the humanitarian character of the mayor to require the valet to walk."

"Holland," the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, explains how Judge Parker, whom the Democrats desire to nominate for Governor in New York, happened to be elected chief justice of the Court of Appeals in that State in 1897. The independents in New York city, who were supporting the present Mayor Low for mayor, by some oversight did not put the name of the Republican candidate for chief justice on their ballot, so that 50,000 or 60,000 men who voted for Low did not vote for chief justice, which elected Judge Parker. Now that he will not be a candidate for Governor the story is told. "Holland" also declares that the Democrats have no hope of carrying New York in November.

The Minneapolis Tribune says that under the provisions of the primary election law which applies to that city the Democrats may nominate the Republican candidate for Congress as they did the Republican candidate for mayor in 1900. The law provides that both parties shall hold their primaries the same day and at the same place, the voter being left to select the party with which he shall vote at the pri-

pirants for the Republican nomination. One hundred votes can nominate the Democrate candidate as well as 5,000. This leaves the mass of the Democrats under any central direction to go into the Republican booths and vote for some candidate who may be considered the least satisfactory to the Republicans, and to nominate him. That sort of a primary law is worse than none, the real object of a primary election law being to secure to the their own candidates.

UNWILLING STRIKERS.

In his report on the anthracite coal strike Commissioner of Labor Wright says that nearly all of the officers of the miners' unions persistently opposed the strike on the ground that it would probably last all summer and entail great hardship and suffering on the miners as well as work incalculable injury to the industrial interests of the country. They also believed, he says, that many of the alleged wrongs of the miners might be corrected by appeals to the operators, but when the latter refused to confer with representatives of the mine workers the latter took matters into their own hands and decided that a strike should be ordered. In other words, they overruled the officers. The latter are presumably men of superior intelligence and more conservative than the mass of miners. Events have proved that they were right in their belief that a strike, if ordered, would last all summer and entail great hardship and suffering on the men and injury to business. They must also have felt that there was some doubt as to the success of a strike, as there is, of course, in every case. The Hazleton convention of last May 12 was in deliberation three days before it reached a decision to order a strike, and then there was a considerable vote against it. The total vote cast was 811, of which 461 were in favor of striking and 350 were opposed. The large vote shows that nearly one-half of the miners were opposed to the strike, but they were forced into it by a majority vote against the judgment of nearly all the district officers.

In the light of later events and of the present situation there is no reason to believe that a much larger proportion of the men regret the strike to-day than were opposed to it at the beginning. If nearly one-half of the miners were opposed to the strike on May 15 it is safe to say that considerably more than half of them now regret it. They were fairly outvoted and overruled by a majority, and, the strike being on, they were compelled by their union pledges and by the force of miners' opinion to stay with it. Their situation is that of a protesting minority who have been forced by a numerical majority to pursue a course which their judgment has

at no time approved. The New York Sun publishes a letter from a miner, now on strike, who is evidently one of this overruled minority. He says: "I was a delegate to the Hazleton convention and I know that many delegates who voted to strike went there determined to vote against striking." He says further that the convention was carried off its feet and stampeded into voting to strike by the reading of a message to President Mitchell stating that the operators refused to confer or to arbitrate "This message," says the writer, "acted on the convention like a spark in a powder reduced \$112,080. The voting machine should house. A delegate jumped upon a chair and, waving an American flag in his hand cried: 'Let us strike; the United States is with us.' Instantly the half-hearted were tumbling over themselves to get it line, and we struck." This is an interesting bit of inside history, and it shows that a miners' convention may be stampeded as well as a political convention. And yet out of a total of 811 votes, 350 were against a strike. The writer in the Sun, who says he is a member of the union and a firm believer in organized labor, says:

I am a miner and I am not working. You ask why? Because I have a son engaged in the grocery business whose customers are men lately employed in the mines; because my daughter has a small millinery shop over his store; because have a little home insured for one-third o its value, and I cannot ruin their opportunities in life by exercising my will. But oh, the wrath that steals into my heart when the district officers hold me and other men occuping similar positions up as examples of true, self-sacrificing manhood steadfast strikers for American principles and better conditions when they know in their hearts that were we free of our responsibilities we would be cutting coal to-

This affords another inside view of the motives that are operating with some of the strikers. If the present strike fails to secure important advantages for the men after all the loss and hardships it has imposed on them, the large minority who went into it unwillingly and against their better judgment will have additional reason for wishing that better counsels had pre-

"A DOUBT-DISPELLING SPEECH."

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, which is not a Republican paper, styles the President's address in Fitchburg, Mass., "a doubt-dispelling speech." The President said that if all large corporations were regarded as trusts to be destroyed, he would like to have all men ponder the folly of the man who cries "destroy the trusts" without giving an idea of what he really means to do. "But I will gladly go with him," said Mr. Roosevelt, "if he says destroy the evil in the trusts." Then he went on to say that the thing to do is to find out the evil and seck to apply the remedies. To make war on trusts or large corporations generally brings the country face to face with destruction of its prosperity, and when it comes to that the people will decide that it is better that a few men should prosper too much than that all should not prosper enough. So the man who advocates the destruction of all trusts, meaning all large corporations, is at best a quack and the worst enemy of the Republic. The President insisted in that speech that a big corporation may be doing excellent work for the country, so what we want, above all things, when striving to get a plan, is to get one which will not interfere with a corporation which is handling itself squarely and honestly. Such, in effect, are the views of the President. They are sound. Large corporations employ thousands of men. To make indiscriminate war upon them will cause suspension and turn thousands of

The President is equally frank as to rem-He believes that Congress can enact other laws than the present anti-trust law which may be more or less effective, but he expressed the conviction that it will be necessary to change the Constitution before the federal government can assume supervision of corporations, and that he believes will be a work of time, for the reason date for Congress, but there are three as- I that States will be unwilling to deprive !

and vest it in the federal government. For the present the laws on the federal statute books affecting interstate commerce will be enforced, as the suits which have been begun are a guarantee of the President's good faith. The report of Labor Commissioner Wright makes it clear that there can be no application of federal law to the anthracite coal trouble. The effort of the administration to put an end to the payment voters of a party the right to nominate of rebates by railroad companies has been successful, so that one of the worst promoters of monopoly has come to an end.

The Brooklyn Eagle, which is an independent Democratic paper, concludes its comments on the President's "doubt-dispelling speech" with the following opinions, which

are worthy of careful consideration: A strange spirit comes over Democratic dreams when it is proposed that for certain vital purposes State lines shall be obliterated, that State supremacy shall be submerged, that to the federal authorities shall be granted the power to confiscate, to exterminate. This is what Bryan contended for when he said he would so arm the federal authorities that they could follow the trusts into every nook and corner of the country and declare them extinct. Nothing of the sort will ever be done. Nothing of the kind could ever be done. Trade combinations are still in their infancy, gigantic as their growth has been. Most of them have or have had the infirmities or disorders incidental to tender years. Some of them, having been accompanied by unsound constitutions, have fallen by the wayside. The condition of others is precarious. Many of them will shuffle off this mortal coil the moment the industrial tide begins to turn, so feeble is their grasp upon existence. The public has no occasion for alarm. There are curative processes with which the law has and can have nothing whatever to do. They are at work. Size has as little to do with the case as statutes-the big trust is as mortal as the little one, if not a trifle more Everybody is not a scoundrel and the country is not going to perdition. It is making the best of its ample opportunities and it is under obligations to most of the commercial captains. Indeed, it is possible that the times in which we live will hereafter be referred to as a sort of golden age. Nor will the reference be without warrant.

A CONVERTED MONOPOLIST.

Tom L. Johnson, mayor of Cleveland and autocrat of the Democratic party in Ohio, announces himself as the great trust, monopoly and corporation smasher. He does not say exactly how or by what means he will do the smashing, except so far as he has shown a disposition to wreck the property of the street-railway companies in Cleveland by giving a franchise to a new corporation on the basis of three-cent fares. His proclaimed purpose is the municipal ownership of street railways and ultimately the running of them free of cost to those who use them As Mayor Johnson is certain to be th

most discussed Democrat in the country for a time, it is entirely proper to inquire into his antecedents. He was born to poverty and he is now several times a millionaire, how many times is of no consequence. The Journal finds nothing to condemn that fact, since those who denounce millionaires as robbers who have taken from labor the millions they possess are more or less Socialists and those who were the most earnest supporters of Mr. Bryan in 1896. All these in Ohio and many elsewhere who are now expressing admiration for Mayor Johnson because he is a monopoly-smasher ought to be interested to know by what means he attained millions of dollars in twenty-five years. It may surprise them to know that no man this country is a millionaire so entirely because he has been a monopolist as is Tom L. Johnson. He is a man of brains. quick to see an advantage and to grasp it. Therefore, nearly every patent affecting the construction and running of street railways, that had value, he secured. During the years that he was preaching free trade he owned the patent for a rail for street railways under which he manufactured and sold such rails at an exorbitant The Tom L. Johnson street rail was the most complete and one of the most profitable monopolies the world has witnessed. With that rail and other facilities he became an owner in part and the controller of street railways in several cities-a street-railway magnate, in fact. By the manipulation of such properties he became a millionaire. As was stated a few days ago, he came very near selling to the people of Detroit for \$16,000,000 a street-railway system which could have been duplicated for about \$4,000,000, in the estimated value of which he counted as worth several millions, a franchise for which not a dollar had been paid. The swindle was headed off. During several years Mr. Johnson has been turning his street-railway properties into bonds and other properties. While Mr. Johnson was entirely engrossed in the business he did not advocate three-cent fares and municipal ownership until the Detroit affair. Probably few individuals in the country have realized more from straight 5-cent fares than has Democratic autocrat in Ohio, who goes forth wearing the self-gilded halo of monopoly-smasher-in-chief to be the Demo-

cratic candidate for President in 1904. In his Labor day speech President Mitchell, of the miners' union, said: "The miners of Pennsylvania are engaged in a struggle trying to secure sufficient to take their little boys and little girls of tender age and frail physique from the mines and the mills and send them to school, where, as American children, they properly belong." Commenting on this the Journal said that Pennsylvania had free public schools and expressed a doubt that child labor in the mines could exist to any injurious degree without the connivance of parents and the violation of State laws. Now comes the Philadelphia Ledger-Times, whose veracity

none will question, and says: Mr. Mitchell, possibly without meaning to do so, implies that "girls of tender age and frail physique" are employed in the mines of Pennsylvania. As a matter of fact, there are no such employes in the mines of this State, and there are no boys employed in them who are under thirteen years of age, the law forbidding their employment, and girls cannot be employed in the mills unless of statutory age. Consequently, on these points Mr. Mitchell's statement was conspicuously inexact and

misleading. The public should not be carried away by a false sentiment regarding child labor. It does not exist to any appreciable extent in this country, and cannot without the cooperation of parents. Moreover, mild labor for children is much better than idleness.

> THE HUMORISTS. Mulcted.

"He's an unfortunate man of letters." "Why. I never heard he was an author." "Well, he was the author of several letters that lost him a breach of promise suit."

One Sure Indication. "You think it's going to be a hard winter? Surely, you don't imagine that those things credulous people believe in about the goose bone. the muskrat's habitation, the corn husk and the

"Weil, there's one sign I never knew to fail.

like have anything to do with the weather four months ahead, do you?"

themselves of their power over corporations I always know it's going to be a hard winter when coal is \$10 a ton."

Dreadful Thought.

Henry-I do wish we had an encyclopaedia, "Well, I don't. If we had one, Henry, you'd get full of information and be duller than you

> A Mercenary Maiden. There was a young man from Nebraska

Who found a gold mine in Alaska. His girl turned him down When he left the old town, But later she wished he would ask her. -Comfort.

In Turn.

The insect sees the tiny mite And eats him as its natural right; ROME, Sept. 5.-The Pope has confirmed The chicken sees the insect fair And dines upon him, then and there. Man eats the chicken, if he can; And such is Nature's wondrous plan That this same man-perhaps 'tis just-Is swallowed up by some big trust. -Washington Star.

Her Luck.

Chicago Record-Herald. "I met your wife yesterday. How well she is looking." "Yes; we have been expecting her rich aunt

to visit us this summer."

"Of course, I don't mean that expecting her aunt has made my wife look so well, but it has kept her from going away anywhere for a rest."

## CONFERENCE WITH BOERS

CHAMBERLAIN MEETS BOTHA, DE WET AND DELAREY.

Lords Kitchener and Onslow Present -Proceedings Secret-Cheers for the South Africans.

LONDON, Sept. 5.-The conference between the Boer generals, Botha, De Wet and Delarey, and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain was held to-day at Downing street. The generals were escorted to the Colonial Office by an official of that department of the government, and drove there in an open carriage. They received a hearty welcome from the considerable crowds assembled at either end of the route. The Boers work immaculate frock coats and silk hats, and repeatedly doffed the latter in response to the cheers. Just prior to the generals' departure from their hotel Abraham Fisher, the Boer delegate, had a conference with

conference with Mr. Chamberlain asted two hours. Lord Kitchener and Lord Onslow, under secretary of state for the colonies, were present. The length of the conference is said not to have been due to the controversial character of the proceedings, but, as the Boers spoke in Dutch, considerable time was occupied in interpreting their remarks. Mr. Chamberlain has authorized the announcement that the proceedings will be published later in a blue book.

The faces of the generals, as they drove back to their hotel, gave no hint as to whether they had derived satisfaction or otherwise from the conference. They conversed together volubly, occasionally raising their hats in response to cheers. Reporters were refused all information.

Case of Princess Rospigliosi. ROME, Sept. 5.-The case of Princess Rospigliosi, who was Miss Marie Reid, of Washington, for the annulment of her first marriage with Frederick Parkhurst, of Bangor, Me., involves a point of canon law, the decision of which is considered in church circles as likely to affect thousands of marriages of Catholics and non-Catholics in the United States. The application for the annulment was filed fourteen months ago. It is now said the principal reason for the delay is because the Propaganda was unwilling to decide in favor of the supplicant on a point which might pos-

many other marrages. princess's lawyers expect to secure an annulment on the ground that there is trace of a dispensation having been either granted or read in the church at the time of marriage, which, according to canon law, is indispensable, as Mr. Park-

hurst was a non-Catholic. Real Estate Seekers Warned Again. LONDON, Sept. 5.-The American embassy has been so deluged with letters from the United States relative to imaginary fortunes awaiting claimants that is has issued a memorandum on the subject as follows: "In consequence of the many American letters received with regard to sending England, and especially in regard to the so-called 'Drake estate,' credulous people will avoid disappointment and save money sons advertising as agents of unclaimed estates, and as having in their possession the names of persons entitled thereto, and with sensational telegrams regarding English estates or money in the Bank of England awaiting claimants, as such publications are apt to be all fraudulent.

Russian Court Society Disperses.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5 .- The Czarina's misfortune will cause a speedy dispersal of the court and diplomatic society, which assembled only for the prospective christening and for the marriage, Aug. 29. of Prince Nicholas of Greece and Grand Duchess Helen. The Czar is going to Yalta, in the Crimea, and the diplomats are going abroad. Charlemagne Tower, the United States ambassador, however, will remain here, and Mrs. Tower, who is now on her way to the United States, will return after placing her sons in an American school, in which Mr. and Mrs. Tower, after investigations of European schools, Lave concluded that their sons can best be edu-

Marconi's Experiments.

ROME, Sept. 5.-King Victor Emmanuel has ordered that the Italian armored eruiser Carlo Alberto, on board of which wireless experiments have been proceeding for some time, be placed at the further disposal of William Marconi for experiments between Europe and America.

LONDON, Sept. 5.-It is reported here that a regular exchange of Marconigrams is proceeding directly across Spain between the Italian warships Carlo Albert, which is at Cadiz, Spain, and the wireless telegraph station at Poldhu, Cornwall, and that it is anticipated that a commercial line between Italy and England will soon be in opera-

Another Monster Steamer Ordered. LONDON, Spt. 5 .- The White Star line has ordered another steamer to be built by Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, which to be twenty feet longer and a few feet wider than the same company's steamer Cedric, now the largest liner in the world. The steamer Cedric, of 21,000 tons, the largest liner affoat, was launched at Harland & Woiff's yards, Belfast, on Aug. 21 last. She is 700 feet long, has 75 feet beam, and a depth of 49 1-3 feet. Her carrying capacity is 18,400 tons, and she has accommodation for 3,000 passengers.

Commercial Treaty Signed. SHANGHAI, Sept. 5 .- Sir James T. Mac-

kay, the British tariff commissioner, and the Chinese commissioners signed commercial treaty between China and Great Britain to-night, a new edict having been issued specifically allocating the surtax funds to provisional Governors.

Floods Cause Great Loss of Life. VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 5 .- Heavy rainfalls and floods have caused heavy loss of life and great loss of property in Japan.

In Hiroshima 79 lost their lives and 29 were injured, while many houses were washed away and vessels were wrecked. In Yamagusghi 78 were drowned, 13 crushed to death, 11 washed away with their houses and 17 injured. Several thousand houses were inundated. In Siamo province 24 persons were drowned and 4 crushed to death. Cholera has claimed many victims along the Asiatic coast.

Coronation Durbar to Cost \$2,000,000. SIMLA, India, Sept. 5.-At a meeting of the Council to-day the viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, announced that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught would represent King Edward and Queen Alexandra, respectively, at the Deihi coronation durbar. Lord Curzon also said that he had no intention of resigning until the full term of his viceroyalty had expired. It is estimated that the cost of the durbar will be \$2,000,000.

Approved by the Pope.

the appointment of the Rt. Rev. John M. Farley, the auxiliary bishop of New York, as archbishop of New York, in succession to the late Archbishop Corrigan, and of the Los Angeles, Cal., as coadjutor to the Most Rev. Patrick William Riordan, archbishop of San Francisco, the latter with the right of succession.

Achinese Slain by the Dutch.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 5.-The Rotterdam-

sche Courant prints a dispatch from Batavia, capital of the Dutch East Indies, announcing that the Dutch troops had captured two fortresses of the Gajoes, in the province of Achin, Sumatra, killing eighty-

Col. St. Remy Let Off Easy. NANTES, France, Sept. 5 .- A courtmartial to-day sentenced Lieutenant Colonel St. Remy, who on Aug. 5 refused to assist in closing the unauthorized schools, to one day's imprisonment. The verdict was greeted with applause, as it was regarded

as being practically an acquittal.

Cable Notes.

Emperor William, the Empress and the crown prince, Frederick William, started from Posen yesterday for Pottsdam. They were everywhere heartily cheered. The American-line steamer Philadelphia, which sails from Southampton for New York to-day, will take, among her passen- feeders. When the oil compressor needed gers, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. De Young and overhauling in one or two instances reen. Joseph Wheeler

The agents of Sulgrave Manor, Northamptonshire, England, the ancestral home of the Washington family, deny the report printed in the London Chronicle, that they have sold the estate to a wealthy American. They say they have not even received an offer for the place.

The United States minister, John G. A Leishman, who intended to start with his family on a vacation on Wednesday, has postponed his departure from Constantinople until Monday, because of a request of the Sultan to see the minister before the latter left. All the recent claims of the United States are in course of settlement.

## SUIT DISMISSED

COUNSEL DENOUNCES OPPONENTS OF THE STEEL CORPORATION.

Says the Attempt to Restrain Bond Issue Is a Blackmailing Scheme and a Conspiracy.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 5 .- Vice Chancellor Emory gave a hearing here to-day in the suit brought by J. Aspinwall Hodge and others for an injunction to restrain the United States Steel Corporation from carrying out its plan to retire \$200,000,000 of preferred stock and to issue \$250,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds. R. V. Lindabury, of counsel for the defendant, moved for an order directing the complainants to come into court to be cross-examined as to what prompted them to bring the suit, as to who was back of it, and as to the motive of the suit, and to be cross-examined on questions touching their stockholdings. In asking for the order he claimed that Bernard Smith and W. H. Curtis, who are named as cocomplainants with Hodge, are practically sibly raise the question of the legality of out of the case, as they held no stock that had not been voted for the bonding plan when the action was brought, and that they were acting for a third person-David H. Lamar. Mr. Lindabury also moved for an order to have the case stricken from the records of the court as an imposition. He declared that he and his associate counsel, William D. Guthrie and Charles H. Corbin, were prepared to show by their own affidavits that the suit was a blackmailing scheme and a conspiracy, with Lamar as

chief conspirator. Mr. Lindabury then presented an affidavit Joseph E. Corrigan, a clerk in the office of Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, reportng a conversation he had with James H. Lancaster, who had made an affidavit when the suit was brought in regard to the valuation of the steel plants. Lancaster, Corrigan averred, told him that he had received \$100 for the affidavit, not knowing it was to be used in the suit against the Steel Corporation. According to Corrigan, Lancaster claimed that Lamar told him he would pay him \$250 per week to keep quiet, and \$10,000 when the suit should be settled, not later than Nov. 1, 1902. Mr. Lindabury claimed that what he had already shown to the court was sufficient for the dismissal Robert H. McCarter, for the plaintiffs,

uestioned the right of the court to dismiss the case at the present stage of the pro-Mr. Lindabury argued in favor of the court's right of dismissal, and quoted several decisions in support of his view of the

Mr. McCarter, in replying to Mr. Linda-bury, characterized the strictures regarding the good faith of the complainants as unwarranted and uncalled for. He declared that the time for making the motion to dismiss had passed, and that it was made to sidetrack the suit and to prolong the issue. He then read an affidavit by James H. Lancaster, filed Aug. 29, in which denial was made of the allegations in the Corrigan affidavit.

Vice Chancellor Emory said the applications and motions made by the defendant were made on the allegations in the Corrigan affidavit. They involved important questions and he would make no decision without careful consideration. point that a special investigation of the bona fides of the case ought to be entered into," said the vice chancellor, "I shall withhold my decision until next Tuesday. This postponed the hearing until Tuesday.

### FLOATING EXPOSITION.

American Manufactures to Be Shown in Far-Away Seaports.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 5.-A large ocean-going steamer, the Oregon, is now registry facilities. being fitted up here for the purpose of taking a party of American manufacturers with exhibits on a six months' cruise, commencing Nov. 15, to Russia, China, Japan, the Philippines, the Straits Settlements, India, Mauritius, South Africa, Australia and the Hawaiian islands. This, it is said, will be the forerunner of greater expansion to America's commerce, being a unique and practical opportunity for buyers and sellers to become personally acquainted and discuss the exhibits and methods of packing and preparing goods for the various markets, establishing agences, effecting sales and ascertaining the financial responsibility of interested parties. The United States consuls invariably re-

port that personal solicitation and samples are absolutely necessary to bring about an expansion of business. In this floating exposition American manufacturers will have Peking to Germany. He called to-day upon all classes as buyers, from the coast cities as well as the interior, brought to view the latest up-to-date ideas, as well as native merchants and exporters desirous of selling their products and raw materials. exposition is under the auspices of the chambers of commerce, boards of trade, manufacturers' associations and the consulates of the various points visited, and betterment of trade relations between the United States and the other countries.

# CRUDE OIL USED AS FUEL

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT ON THE STEAMSHIP MARIPOSA.

Report of Lieut. Ward Winchell, Who Was Detailed to Make Observations for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- The report of Lieutenant Ward Winchell, U. S. N., the expert detailed by the Navy Department to observe the installation and efficiency of the oil fuel system as fitted to the Oceanic Steamship Company's steamer Mariposa, has been received at the Navy Department. The report is an interesting one and contains matter of great value to Rt. Rev. George F. Montgomery, bishop of the shipping and naval world, giving positive information in regard to the evaporate efficiency of the boilers and setting out some facts relative to the use of oil as fuel which have been earnestly sought from the Navy Department by steamship men and oil producers, as well as technical

papers. Some of these facts follow: The Mariposa's gross displacement was 3,160 tons, and her average horse-power with oil about 2,481, giving her a daily average of 354 knots and a mean speed of 13.58 with 278 barrels of oil per day. This was three of the defenders. Five of the gov-ernment forces were killed and seven were 50 per cent. less in weight than would be required of coal, for one and a half pounds of oil sufficed to produce a horse-power. An important advantage in the oil fuel was the reduction of the engine-room force from thirty-six to twenty men. The ship used only twelve of her eighteen furnaces. burning crude oil in two burners in each furnace by means of an air compressor of a capacity of 1,000 cubic feet per minute at thirty pounds pressure. All of the burners were not used except at short in-

tervals. Every precaution was taken to insure safety by ventilating the oil tanks and otherwise. The entire refuse after a run of 3.438 miles, from San Francisco to Tahiti, barely filled two ash buckets, and the flames did not affect the boilers unfavorably. Difficulties experienced were confined to the choking of strainers, which can be obviated by duplicating those parts and increasing the supply of oil to the was provided.

Lieutenant Winchell says that if fewer men are needed in the firerooms with oil it is necessary to secure men of higher intelligence, with mechanical aptitude, and they must watch the furnaces. The essentials are that there shall be constant air pressure for atomizing, the provision be made to maintain regular temperature of the oil and that the oil strainbe watched steadily. Lieutenant Winchell's report concludes that the Marioosa's trip was remarkable in many repects and was not only a tribute to the skill of the Pacific coast mechanics, but to the enterprise of the company, which first installed the oil burners in lieu of

MANY NEW NATIONAL BANKS

Statement Prepared by the Controller

of the Currency. WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.-A statement prepared by the controller of the currency shows that from March 14, 1900, to Aug. 31, 1902, 1,141 national banks with aggregate capital stock of \$66,534,500 were organized. Of that number 146 associations, with aggregate capital of \$10,585,000, were conversions of state banks; 351, with aggregate capital of \$20,335,000, reorganizations of state and private banks, and 644, with aggregate capital of \$34,614,500, primary organizations. The number of active banks has increased from 3,517 on March 14, 1900, to 4,616 on Aug. 31, 1902; authorized stock from \$616,308,095 to \$707,774,696; bonds on deposit as security for circulation from \$244,611,570 to \$322,941,680, and bond-secured circulation from \$216,374,795 to \$319,407,586 Circulation secured by deposits of lawful oney on account of insolvent and liquidatassociations and by those reducing their outstanding issues has increased from \$38.027.835 to \$41.875,105. During August forty-two national banks were organized with an aggregate capital stock of \$1,430,000.

Ten Will Not Be Cheaper.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- The import tax of 10 cents per pound on tea will be taken off Jan. 1, 1903, as provided by an act of the last Congress, but the American housewife will continue to pay as much for her as she does at present. The wily Japanese and Chinese exporters of commodity have been apprised of the removal of the tariff, and have advanced their prices in proportion, so that the abolition of the duty will not affect the price in this country. Thousands of pounds of tea are stored in bonded warehouses at every port in the country, waiting for the beginning of the new year, when it can be brought in duty free. Only enough now is withdrawn to supply the immediate demand, everyone being anxious to take advantage of the repeal of the old war

No Rag-Time Music for the G. A. R.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- "No rag-time music will be played by any of the bands taking part in the G. A. R. parade," is the leaders the bands that Washington take part October to committee have been discussing rag-time music question for several months. They were pretty equally divided on the question and the rag-timers almost scored a victory, but were voted down and "Starspangled Banner," "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," "Red, White and Blue," "Marching "Red, White and Blue," through Georgia" and all of these familiar tunes will have the right of way. All indications are that this will be the largest encampment in the history of the organization.

Recent Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- Capt. Mortimer O. Bigelow, Ninth Cavalry, has exchanged places with Capt. Alexander M. Miller, jr., of the Eighth Cavalry.

Leave has been granted officers as follows: One month to Contract Surgeon T. C. McSwain: one month to First Lieut, William Taylor, Tenth Infantry; one month to First Lieut. Frederick Koch, Philippine scouts: two months to First Lieut, Carl A. Martin, Twenty-fifth Infantry; two months to First Lieut. Albert W. Foreman, Twelfth Infantry, and three months to Capt. Andrew S. Rowan, Nineteenth Infantry. First Lieut. George DeG. Catlin has been ordered to duty at Fort Slocum, New York.

Rural Free Delivery Order.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.-The postmaster general to-day issued the following order: "Establish on Oct. 1, 1902, in connection with the rural free delivery service, the Evans rural station, tributary to the Madison,

Ind., postoffice. Supply money order and

National Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- Two naval vessels were placed out of commission Thursday, the torpedo boat Farragut, at Mare Island, and the collier Abarenda, at Norfolk. The torpedo boat destroyer Perry has been placed in commission at Mare Island navy yard, and is manned by the crew of the Farragut. Arrangements have been completed by the postoffice department for the establishment of an exchange of international through registered pouches between San Antonio, Tex., and Cludad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico, to commence Oct. 1. Count Mumm Van Schwartzenstein, German minister to Peking, and formerly German charge and minister to Washington. has arrived in this city on his way from

Letter Carriers Elect Officers.

DENVER, Sept. 5.-The National Letter Carriers' Association elected officers to-day and chose Syracuse as the next meeting place. President, J. C. Keller, Cleveland, O., committees will discuss methods for the | was re-elected, receiving 758 votes to 207 for B. J. Gurtin, of Lynn, Mass., and 122 for A. J. Michener, of St. Louis.

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### THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

Features That Will Make To-Morrow's

Paper Especially Interesting. THE ART OF SWIMMING.

Many Indianapolis people understand it thoroughly.

OLD-TIME VARIETY STAGE. A retired actor's reminiscences of early Indianapolis theaters.

INDIANAPOLIS POTTERY.

None is manufactured here now, but great hopes were built on the trade years TALKS ON LIVE TOPICS.

Interesting stories of local interest gathered here and there. STRANGE FOLK AND QUEER THINGS.

"Stringer, Late of Scotland Yard," by David Christie Murray. GEORGE ADE'S SOCIAL STUDY. The modern Fable of the sorrows of the

unemployed, and the danger of changing

ORIGINAL STORY. "Curly Locks," by Beatrice Whitby.

from Bill to Harold.

FISH STORIES Told by Indianapolis fly-fishermen and

guaranteed to be true. GARNAULT VS. KOCH. The medical dispute over the merits

of Koch's tuberculosis theory. GOVERNMENT BERTHS. Many of them just now waiting for prop-

erly qualified young men. JOAN OF ARC'S SAINTHOOD. Why the ecclesiastical court declined

to canonize her. ELLOWSTONE PARK. Description of a pleasant trip recently taken by an Indianapolis party.

LONDON WATER WORKS. Effort now under way to put them under municipal control.

A variety of precious stones are found in various parts of the United States. Labor interests, sports, theaters, social matters and other subjects in which the

public is concerned are also well covered.

MERICAN GEMS.

CHICAGO'S TAX SCANDAL

FOUR INDICTMENTS RETURNED BY

THE COOK COUNTY GRAND JURY.

Forgery and Conspiracy to Defraud Alleged in the Masonic Temple Association Case.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5 .- Indictments were returned in Judge Chetlain's court to-day against four men implicated in the Masonic Fraternity Temple Association taxfixing scandal, which has taken up the time of a special grand jury all week, and which county officials believe will result in unearthing a conspiracy systematically to mulct the county of hundreds of thousands of dollars of taxes annually. The men against whom true bills were returned are: Luke Wheeler, charged with forgery and conspiracy to defraud; Capt. Edward Williams, manager of the Masonic Temple, charged with uttering a forged instrument and with conspiracy; James B. Hoy, conspiracy to defraud; John Healy, jr., con-

spiracy to defraud the county. According to the testimony given before the grand jury, it is supposed that Wheeler was the leader in the alleged conspiracy. Some time ago it was discovered that an entry of "paid" had been placed opposite an item of nearly \$27,000 on the tax-warrant book of the county treasurer. Michael G. Walsh gave testimony before the grand jury to the effect that the Temple Association wished to issue several hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds to improve its financial condition, but that because building had been sold once before for taxes, trust companies would not float bonds unless the property was free from liens. It was alleged that bribes were offered to county employes to make the forged entry and that Luke Wheeler was the go-between. Wheeler, at present

is missing. Captain Williams was arrested last Saturday and gave bond for \$5,000 for his appearance. The grand jury, in connection with the Masonic Temple case, has investigated a umber of alleged forged notes put out by Wheeler, purporting to come from ential business firms of this city. Testibefore the investigating body was to the effect that Wheeler had said he received the notes for "taking care" of prop-

interests before the State Board of

### PLAN OF DEMOCRATS

Equalization when that body made tax

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) William P. Manion, Thomas F. Harrold. Dr. John F. Benham, James E. Berry, Gus-Thomas Crutcher, Joseph Pierson, Leander Swalls, Samuel T. Beaver, John W. Curd. Wallace W. Mains, Thomas Wonnell, Albert Blue, Frank McCaslin, Andrew H. Wahl, Dr. J. M. Spencer. The following committee on rules and permanent organization was announced

last night, to serve at both conventions:

James E. Berry, Andrew Wahl, Elliott Hooten, Gustave J. T. Meyer, and W. P. The committee on resolutions is composed of A. G. Smith, A. C. Ayres, Hiram Brown, John W. Kern and J. A. Mahoney. The two conventions will be held in Masonic Hall. The joint senatorial convention will take place at 1 o'clock and the congressional convention will be held at 2 o'clock. J. T. Fanning, district chairman, will call the latter convention to order. Chairman Spencer, of the county committee, said last night that he did not know who would be nominated for senator. The Marion county leaders have expressed a willingness for Morgan county to furnish the candidate. Some time ago there was a sentiment in Morgan county that Marion county should name the candidate-for

Late last night one of the members of the county organization said it looked as if Jacob P. Dunn or W. V. Rooker would be selected as the congressional nominee.

MARION CLUB TO-NIGHT. Senator Fairbanks, Governor Durbin

and Others Will Speak. The Marion Club "smoker" and "camopener" announced for to-night romises to be a most successful and enoyable political event. One of the feaures will be the music of the Hoosier City quartet, and besides Montani brothers'rchestra has been engaged. Governor Durbin and Senator Fairbanks will be present and make addresses and a number of the state candidates are expected. One of the most pleasing features of the event will be the pleasant realization on the part of the members of the club that the

organization is out of debt. Number of Ballots Necessary.

Thomas J. Carter, who is secretary of the State Printing Board and the State Board of Election Commissioners, estimates that about 1,700,000 ballots should be printed for use in the coming election. The law requires that two ballots shall be printed for every voter. Extra ballots are provided, however, for emergency. It is shown by returns from the counties that there are about 40,000 more voters this campaign than in 1900. It is estimated that these ballots will cost about \$4,000.

Spicide of Major W. S. Brackett.

Acting Secretary Adee to pay his respects and renew an old friendship. PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 5 .- Major William 8. Brackett, of this city, was found dead in bed this morning with a bullet hole through his head. It is supposed Mr. Brackett killed himself because of despondency over family troubles, having secured a divorce from his wife recently. Mr. Brackett was a major in the Illinois National Guard and had large mining and grazing interests in